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## The Wellesley News (10-08-1964)

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# WELLESLEY

## COLLEGE News



Vol. LVIII

WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS, WELLESLEY, MASS. OCT. 8, 1964

No. 3

### Gov. Peabody Loses Primary; Bellotti Opposes Ex-Gov. Volpe

by Cynthia Van Hazinga '65

"Don't go back — Go Bellotti" the deep schism in the Democratic signs have replaced the Peabody posters as Massachusetts state election campaigns tighten up for the final four weeks.

The gubernatorial contest this year is between Italian-American Lieutenant-Governor Francis X. Bellotti (father of twelve), Democrat, and Italian-American former Governor John A. Volpe, Republican, who was upset in 1962 by Yankee Democrat Endicott (Chub) Peabody.

#### Defeat Of The All-American

Present Governor Peabody received the nomination of the state Democratic party convention in August, but was defeated by a solid margin of voters for Bellotti in the September 12 primary election. Peabody's displacement was startling, but neither unprecedented or hard to explain.

Many commentators maintain that Peabody ruined his chances for re-election in his first ninety days in office. As soon as inaugurated, he sponsored a pay raise for the state legislature, the abolition of capital punishment, and a revenue program which called for substantial increases in income taxes. Even before inauguration, Peabody won enemies by attempting to block the re-election of Speaker of the House Thompson, (who has since been indicted.)

#### The Television Image

Supporters of the Governor bemoan his appearance on television as another reason for his defeat. Without a doubt Peabody is more effective in an offensive position and was forced into a defensive one, both by the activities of political opponents such as his own Lt.-Governor Bellotti and by circumstances like the shooting of three policemen in Massachusetts just after the capital punishment controversy.

One leading state legislator who is devoted to the Governor and worked for his campaign was quoted as saying "I did everything possible to help him get re-elected. But I'm afraid that the image he projected on television was that of a bumbler and a boob."

#### Loud Campaigning

Alerted to the possibilities of last-minute vote commitments by Governor Peabody's surprise victory in 1962, both candidates are working hard. Volpe may well be helped by

the deep schism in the Democratic party opened by the Peabody-Bellotti conflict. The former governor commands an image of "respectability" based in part on his contribution to the establishment of the State Crime Commission which has been effective in exposing corruption in government.

Bellotti hopes to weaken Volpe's position by stressing his association with the national Republican ticket and to strengthen his own by linking his own candidacy to that of President Johnson, who was shown by one poll to be in control of 79% of the state's votes.

(Continued on page Three)

### Attorney W. Higgs Outlines Freebom Democratic Goals

Since the national Democratic Convention, Americans have been asking, "What exactly is the Mississippi Freedom Democrat Party doing?"

Wellesley girls received a remarkably terse, clear answer as Attorney William Higgs, the party's legal advisor and James Meredith's lawyer, outlined its goals and its far-reaching, optimistic plan for future action Tuesday evening. Mr. Higgs succeeded admirably in

exploding the myth of the party's "illegality" at the National Convention by describing a 1948 precedent of a similar nature, and explained its true goals, which were and are far more than a mere symbolic seating. Instead the goals would rock the Congressional seniority system.

#### Background For Action

Within Mississippi's political web the only hope for action appeared, to

the Freedom Democrats, to be the appointment to office by federal authorities.

The federal government would insure the right to hold positions to the Freedom Democrat Party only if the party had some national—or Convention—stature.

#### Courageous Workers

Higgs praised the "enormously successful" COFO summer workers in Mississippi and claimed that their presence and the interest which they aroused made the Freedom Democratic Party possible.

"If it had not been for the women on the Credentials Committee, the Freedom Democrats would have been nothing but a flash in a pan. They had magnificent courage," he continued.

#### Corruption On All Levels

Courage was not always enough. At the Convention political blackmailing on even the highest level occurred.

More shocking than the Southern horror stories of petty officials to which society is becoming inured, was Higgs' revelation of the story of a Credentials Committee member who explained to him, that she could not help to bring the seating issue to the floor because the Secretary of the Army had telephoned her to tell her that her husband would be fired the next day if her name appeared on the report.

#### From Convention to Congress

Far from being discouraged, the Freedom Democrat party now hopes either to unseat Mississippi's five congressmen or to strip them of their all-important seniority rights.

The predominantly liberal Democratic Caucus legally could take away seniority, and Higgs seemed to over-estimate the party's anger with its non-Johnson supporters and recists in assuming that they might

do so and to under-estimate the terror that creating such a precedent would inspire in other powerful Democrats. Congress as a whole could, but very probably will not, refuse to seat the Mississippians on grounds of the abundant illegalities (even under Miss. law) in their election.

Higgs alerted his audience to watch the present Supreme Court case of U.S. v. Miss., which challenges all Miss. voting laws and to look for the possible formation of a majority Republican party in Miss.

### Jewett Loans Prints To College Student

Wellesley students have the unique opportunity of hanging original prints in their own dormitory rooms for only three dollars a school year.

The annual print rental will be held October 7 to 14. The works will hang on the second floor hall of Jewett Arts Center. Students interested may register for a certain picture there, but must pay at the office before taking it.

#### Intercollegiate Program

In 1956, the International Graphic Arts Society initiated a project in six selected colleges and universities to expose students to and increase their appreciation of original works. The schools were Brown University, Indiana University, Sarah Lawrence College, University of Minnesota, Syracuse University, and Wellesley College. A grant, given by the Rockefeller Foundation, one of the launching supporters of the IGAS, was matched by the Lessing J. Rosenwald Foundation.

Fifty framed and glassed original prints were given free of charge to each of the schools. The only stipulation was that the school should collect two to three dollars rental

(Continued on page Seven)

### Problem of Poverty Tackled; Faculty Panel 'Forum' Opener

The complex problem of what to do about poverty involves so many factors that one approach is insufficient.

For this reason, the discussion on "Poverty" held last Monday, the First Forum program of the year, included an economic approach presented by Mr. Funk, a political view represented by Mr. Schecter, and social theories forwarded by Mrs. Giele.

#### The Economics of Poverty

Speaking on "The Economic Meaning of Poverty," Mr. Funk provided statistics on income distribution in the United States and the changes in this distribution over time. The chief problem he stressed was that "income distribution resists quick change over time" so that those on the bottom stay there.

In showing income distribution, Mr. Funk noted that the upper 20% of the population receive 44% of the national income while the lower 20% receive only 5% a situation which seems to persist in most advanced western countries. The "poor" defined as those with a family income of \$3000 or less are usually farmers, minority groups, old people and women and many factors tend to perpetuate this stratification.

#### Politically Speaking

Mr. Schecter's discussion concentrated on the most recent anti-poverty legislation which, he said, arose from "Johnson's essentially personal

decision to make poverty a campaign issue." In analyzing voting trends on the Economic Opportunity Act, he showed that most Northern Democrats were in favor, most Republicans were opposed, and Southern Democrats split on the issue in both the House and Senate. The Southern voting, which he found "most interesting," illustrated that the depressed Appalachian states strongly favored anti-poverty legislation while conservative states such as Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama and Virginia opposed it.

In treating the effectiveness of government legislation to alleviate poverty, Mr. Schecter cited Republican criticism and Democratic arguments. "Both sides are talking past rather than to each other," he said. The Republicans view welfare measures as increasing the size of the bureaucracy, as a political gimmick, and as encouraging delinquency, while the Democrats argue that poverty and do-nothingness are causing the delinquency.

#### No Easy Answers

With her query, "Will legislation raise people out of poverty?", Mrs. Giele launched into her speech on the sociological and psychological aspects of poverty. Her argument was that the circumstances surround the poor deprive them of many middle class values and characteristics that they need in order to rise.

(Continued on page Eight)

### Music Faculty To Perform

The first Jewett concert of the year, to be performed by members of the college faculty, will take place this Sunday, October 11, at 8 p.m. in Jewett auditorium. Practical music instructors Ruth Posselt Burgin, violin, David Barnett, piano, Eugene Lehner, viola, and Alfred Zighera, cello, will present the program of Mozart, Brahms, and Stravinsky.

Mrs. Burgin, well known violinist and wife of the assistant conductor of the Boston Symphony, appeared last season with the Symphony as soloist in Hindemith's violin concerto. Mr. Barnett, pianist and composer, was a solo recitalist last year in tours of the East and Mid-West, and was commissioned by the Harvard Music Association to write a chamber music composition.

A violinist in the Boston Sym-

phony, Mr. Lehner was elected last year to membership in the Academy of Arts and Letters. Mr. Zighera, also a member of the Boston Symphony, is equally well known for his playing of the viola da gamba.

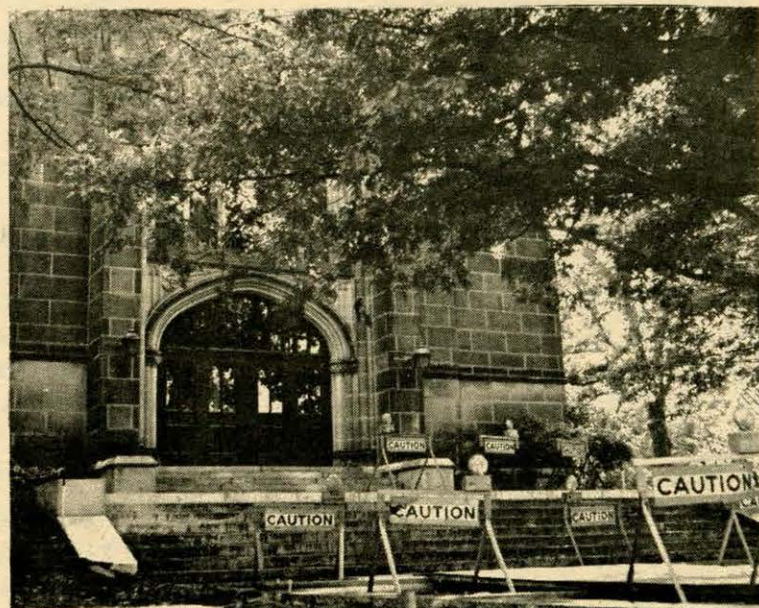
#### Three Eras

Three totally different eras of music: the classical, romantic, and modern, will be represented by the three selections on the program, each piece being recognized as representative of its composer.

In the classical era, the piano was the central instrument in the quartet. This can be seen in Mozart's Piano Quartet in E-flat Major, the first selection on the program, yet Mozart has here begun to enlarge the responsibility of the other instruments beyond the convention of that time for chamber music. Brahms' Piano Quartet in G minor is one of his earlier works, yet each movement is thoroughly illustrative of his masterful style, especially the last movement written in a true Hungarian flavor. Mrs. Burgin and Mr. Barnett will close the program performing Stravinsky's Duo Concertante for violin and piano, composed in 1932. The spirit and form of the five short, contrasting movements of this piece indicate Stravinsky's interest in the pastoral poetry of antiquity. Rhythmically, this piece is thoroughly Stravinsky, while its folk-type melodic interest is less familiar to his style.

The music library has placed the scores of all three pieces on reserve for the convenience of students who wish to familiarize themselves with the music before the concert.

### Proceed With Caution



by Karen Rosenthal '67

The Puritan Ethic returns to Wellesley?



## Clandestine Communique

Most students are still unaware of the content of the letters about overnight permissions sent to their parents on September 23. Why unaware? Unaware because no copies of the letters were distributed on campus, none posted, and no explanation made of the changes in types of permissions available or the new position taken by the College on over-night destinations.

*News* has printed the letter sent to parents of sophomores, juniors and seniors on page three of this issue. This letter was mailed from Mrs. Tenney's office; a similar one was mailed from Mrs. Francois to the parents of freshmen. The letters have in common the aim of facilitating the process of getting parental permission for overnight trips in a way which leaves Wellesley College absolutely absolved of responsibility. Unfortunately, the letters also share a tone of conspiratory analysis, a tone which seems to indicate that the question of overnight permissions is best settled between parents and College authorities without being discussed with or explained to the students concerned.

It seems incredible that the arranging of overnight regulations should be in any way clandestine. Yet the permission letters sent to parents defined as unapproved over-night destinations "unchaperoned hotels, rooming houses, or apartments" a restriction which is not listed in

the gray book, was not legislated by Senate, and has never before been made public (or even semi-private.) The restriction is an unabashed statement of preference—it does not forbid the parent to extend a blanket permission, yet the implication is undeniable that an open permission which includes all hotels, apartments and rooming houses outside the Boston area is below the standards of Wellesley College. Such overnight addresses are made to sound vaguely immoral and improper, whereas in fact, few other possible accommodations are available to the girl who goes to a distant men's college for a weekend.

It seems regrettable that the letters were sent just after the reopening of college, so that discussion between parents and daughters about pertinent addresses and week-end plans must be carried on by letter or telephone. Rather than the conviction that "the college student of today is inclined to be impatient of regulations which require her parents' permission, feeling that this is an infringement of her own adult rights," might not a permission letter emphasize that every filial relationship is different, that decisions between members of a family are best made directly, and that the rate of growth of a daughter's independence is speeded by allowing her to participate in decisions which involve her.

## Where, Oh Where

Sunday - strollers, Library - dreamers and campus-aesthetes have sorely missed the fountain in Longfellow Pond. For Wellesley students, the fountain seemed to illustrate the bard's own suggestion in his poem, *Songo River*.

"Be not like a stream that brawls  
Loud with shallow waterfalls,  
But in quiet self-control  
Link together soul and soul."

Where, oh where, is the missing fountain?

The fountain's disappearance gave us

the hint that it did not come from a natural source, but was instead a man-made creation. Upon inquiry, we discovered from the Department of Buildings and Grounds that someone had merely forgotten to turn the fountain on.

Now the fount is flowing again, although its stream is smaller than before because of corrosion in its pipes. However, we have word from the Department of Buildings and Grounds that the pipes will soon be fixed and that the fount will once more flow at its former graceful, yet inspiring, height.

## Impanelled

The first Forum faculty panel of the year was stringently academic as it clarified the economic, sociological, and political aspects of poverty, focusing on the recently passed Economic Opportunity Act. While the topic was timely and the faculty competent, the impact of the latter on the former did not make a lively evening.

The panel rarely acted as a panel, if we mean by that a composite of varied opinion. Rather, each member gave a 15-minute lecture, and questions followed. The faculty members seemed to be reluctant to venture away from their specific fields, where they were tied by facts, into the realm of informed judgments. Thus they did not adequately present to their audience the panorama of problems and possibilities the war on poverty encompasses—such as the problem of genuinely altering psychological attitudes of the 40 million poor, or the possibility of chronic unemployment in spite of massive retraining programs.

On the whole the panel members did not seem to get "involved" in their

audience, though a few of the answers began to touch on crucial issues. The panel never reached the level of dynamism it could have reached.

The basic hesitancy that was evident might have been off-set if the panel had been conceived as a panel discussion. We recommend that future panels include intra-panel questioning, rebuttal, and any other form of exchange among panel members. A minor conflict would illuminate a topic more than any single question - and - answer. If departmental approaches seem too diverse to enable their spokesmen to say anything to each other on one subject, then the humanities are lost in a limbo of fragmented cultures, in which no one dares say anything without thorough study and unyielding surety.

At a school where students have been criticized for being reluctant to speak up, commit themselves, or differ with authorities, it is puzzling but significant to find what seems to be a similar reluctance among faculty members.

## Irish Dreams of Past Glory Mark O'Neill's Final Drama

by Pam Walter '65

A "Touch of the Poet," currently at the Charles Playhouse, has more than a touch of the fearful insight and brilliant expression of both author and players. Eugene O'Neill's last full-length play embodies many aspects of human experience and emotion—often with sympathetic warmth, often with disquieting clarity.

High-spirited repartees, lusty Irish folk songs, sardonic humor, revelations of the deepest and most intimate emotion, incantations — alternately fevered and despondent — of a shattered man . . . all wonderfully apparent in the script, are brought to life and immediacy by the vibrant acting of the Charles' cast.

### Tawdry Tavern

The action takes place outside of Boston in 1828, in a tavern which, like its inhabitants, has seen better days. Con Melody, or "Major Cornelius Melody, one time of His Majesty's Seventh Dragoons," as he insists upon being known, is ostensibly the Irish gentleman who has run upon hard days, having emigrated to America and been tricked into buying an out-of-the-way, nearly defunct tavern.

Handsome, pseudo - urbane, Con Melody lives on a surfeit of drink and a surfeit of pride, which is based on memories of a past — half truth and half fancy — which he will not relinquish. His excellence in dueling and in the army, his amazingly frequent and successful encounters with the opposite sex, his education, and his one-time wealth, are the true half of his past. But the idea that he was ever a gentleman — by heritage or by inclination — is utter fancy. Yet he clings fervently to the symbols of his gentility . . . his stilted courtesy, his carefully preserved uniform which he dons every year on the anniversary of his most glorious battle, his hatred for that presidential candidate of the masses Andrew Jackson, and his beloved thoroughbred mare.

### Wounded Pride

For all this pretense, it is not infrequent that, his pride piqued by the sordid reality of his drunkenness and poverty, his peasant wife and

scornful daughter, his violent temperament is unleashed in insults and accusations against his family. A brutal strain pervades the play in his insistence that his seduction of and subsequent marriage to Nora are responsible for his despicable situation. Leigh Wharton performs with sensitivity and poise in this extremely demanding role.

Nora Melody, Con's wife, reputed to have been the most beautiful girl in Ireland at the time of her marriage, is now homely with sorrow and toil, worn with premature age. In direct contrast to Con, she accepts her inferior social position and the brutality of her husband with submissiveness. Her only pride is in her absolutely unremitting and mostly unrequited love for her husband.

### Excellent Interpretation

Katherine Squire's interpretation of this character is a triumph of understanding. She is presented as blessedly meek, but surely not poor in spirit. Here is a wealth of wisdom and feeling, a well-spring of good humor, and a touch of wit.

Twenty-year-old Sara Melody is more like her father than she understands. Pretty and bright, she shares the warm, loving spirit of her mother, but it is most often submerged under stronger motives and emotions of pride, bitterness, and ambition. These conflicting traits are the source of the paradox of Sara's personality. She experiences life fiercely, alternating between intense warmth and intense wrath. She bitterly blames her father for his weakness and his selfishness, for his fakery and foppiness. Yet she feels deep concern and even pride for him.

### Vicious Conflict

In one particularly vituperative scene, an extension of his recriminations against his wife, Con maliciously suggests to Sara that she can make certain her suitor will marry her by seducing him and playing on his gentleman's honor. The young man in question — Simon Harford — of a wealthy and aristocratic family, is a dreamer and a poet of sorts. There is the same duplicity in Sara's affection for him. Her love for him is

(Continued on page Seven)



"Now the hard part is over...  
all I have to do is read them."

# WELLESLEY

## COLLEGE News

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Editor-in-Chief

Cynthia Van Hazinga '65



# CIVIL RIGHTS WEEKEND IN CAMBRIDGE OCTOBER 9, 10, 11

To stimulate both moral and financial support for the several civil rights programs now running in various parts of the South, Boston Friends of SNCC is sponsoring what the Mayor of Cambridge has proclaimed as "Civil Rights Weekend." Tonight (Thursday) there will be a panel report on the Mississippi Summer Project, to be held in the First Unitarian Church in Cambridge (off Harvard Square) at 8 p.m. Panelists will include Dr. Robert Coles, child psychiatrist at Harvard; Robert Zellner, SNCC Field Secretary; and Mrs. Ann Cooper, a Boston Lawyer and project worker. On Saturday night, Oct. 10, a folk concert featuring Tom Rush, John Hammond, Ray Pong, and Taj Majal will be given at Rindge Tech. Auditorium (Broadway and Irving in Cambridge). The concert is at 8 p.m.; admission is \$1 for students and \$2 for others. A third item is an art show to be held today through Sunday on the fence across from Cambridge Common. The work of local artists and of men such as Baskin and Kupferman will be displayed. Proceeds from the concert and the art show will go to the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee.

## State Politics...

(Continued from page One)

### Split Tickets Likely

Yet Massachusetts voters are habitual ticket-splitters. Volpe won in 1960 at the same time that President Kennedy was polling 60% of the state's votes, and the two safest campaigns this fall are being run by Democratic Senator Kennedy and Republican Attorney-General Brooke. Volpe has no intention of running on the merits of Goldwater yet may win traditional Republican votes while at the same time gathering the support of the "Republicans For Johnson" crowd.

### Local Issues

Besides trading and dodging references to the national contest, both gubernatorial candidates have taken positions on controversial local issues. In television and newspapers interviews Bellotti has approved the institution of a state lottery, directed (like the New Hampshire one) to the support of education. Volpe calls the idea a "snare and a delusion" both on the grounds of its impracticability as a regular and dependable revenue and because of its "moral pitfalls." Volpe endorses the proposed referendum to limit sharply the powers of the Governor's Council, championing the proposal as another step toward improving the political climate in Massachusetts. Bellotti claims that the council is essential to balance the power of the executive. He himself has been a member of the Council, and served while it was under scrutiny by the Crime Commission which Volpe created.

Both candidates are in favor of changing the term of governor to a four-year one.



by Jane Steidemann '65  
Miss Clapp and Glenn Gould.

## Pianist Glenn Gould Lectures On Contemporary Composer's Work

by Ellen Jaffe '66

Arnold Schoenberg "typified the dilemma of the contemporary musical situation in what I think was a very special way," said Glenn Gould, noted Canadian pianist, in his talk "A Perspective on Arnold Schoenberg," the first of the 1964-65 Wilson Lectures.

Mr. Gould's sensitive and informative discussion, illustrated with excerpts from Schoenberg's work made it clear that the composer, born in Austria in 1874, created a new language in music from his own personality as well as from his musical heritage.

### "Invention and Execution"

A distinction must be made between Schoenberg's evolutionary importance and his greatness as a composer, Mr. Gould said. To be avant-garde is not automatically to be good. He contrasted Schoenberg with Richard Strauss, whose music, although considered old-fashioned, is technically excellent. He himself considers Schoenberg both a crucial influence on music and "one of the greatest composers who ever lived." Mr. Gould found it helpful to approach Schoenberg's career from a chronological viewpoint, dividing it into four sections. He set Schoenberg into the larger context of musical history by a comparison of the early seventeenth century with the early twentieth. Although the lecture probably was more intelligible to those with some knowledge of music theory, it seemed to appeal to the entire audience.

### Initiates Change of Direction

The seventeenth century was a period of change from the predominantly melodic (linear) music of the Renaissance, written in modes, to tonal, harmonic (vertical) music. The new music, such as that by Bach and Monteverdi, was a "simplification" of the earlier. By the late nineteenth century, however, tonal music had become increasingly complex and indefinable, striving for expressive effects which were not meant to be analyzed and which were often contrary to the "rules" of

music.

Schoenberg's music, Mr. Gould continued, represents a simplification in the reverse direction — from tonal back to linear. He emphasized Schoenberg's constant effort to rationalize music, to make it objective and logical.

### Began as Traditionalist

Schoenberg's first period however, was tonal, with much the same emotional atmosphere as some of Strauss' work.

He pointed out that Schoenberg's attitude was already experimental and problem-setting, while Strauss was concerned with dramatic ideas.

Dissonance — the departure from traditional key-structures and from chords based on triads — became more important in Schoenberg's work until tonality was displaced entirely, as in the very short, sharp piano pieces of 1910-1911. Then, for ten years, he wrote almost nothing, trying to orient himself in his new world of dissonance.

### Musical, Not Social Development

At this point, Mr. Gould briefly discussed the relation of the artist and history. "I do not believe that the chaos in the world (before World War One) had anything to do with atonality," he said.

"The world knew what suffering could mean long before Kaiser Wilhelm came along." He added that reaction to suffering may be expressed in many different ways. There may be some correlations between artistic and social change, he said, but it is "very dangerous" to generalize about a "procedural change within an artistic discipline."

Schoenberg broke his period of silence with some of the "most entirely happy products of his life." Paradoxically, Mr. Gould said these imaginative pieces, reminiscent of gigue, canons, minuets, and other eighteenth-century forms, were based on a very strict mathematical invention, the tone-row, or twelve-tone technique.

This third phase, however, was a  
(Continued on page Eight)

## Civil Rights Tutorial Program Provides Students Challenge

by Mandy Hawes, '65

### Chairman of Civil Rights Group

For "those of us who can't go to Mississippi," as the saying goes, there remains the creative challenge posed by the tutorial program of the Boston chapter of the Northern Student Movement. Tutorial is a major effort to combat the difficulties encountered by the Negro child living in a ghetto environment. Remedial help in reading or math, special coaching in a foreign language, or encouragement of a hidden talent are the most familiar—though by no means the only positive weapons used by NSM tutors in an uphill battle against the related problems of inadequate schools, lack of motivation, depression, and disillusionment. Clearly, possession of both a lively imagination and dogged determination is as important for these teachers as is a substantial amount of "book learning."

### Students Needed

This year over fifty students have already applied to tutor and the

Civil Rights Group (campus sponsor) anticipates many more — after Junior Show, after November 3, and, for freshmen, starting second semester. Those who apply should realize that tutorial means a weekly commitment to a child — perhaps five hours or more. Furthermore, although both NSM and the campus group are working on car pool arrangements, applicants should be prepared to spend both the time and money required for weekly trips to Roxbury.

Applications may be secured from the campus co-ordinators for NSM, Barb Bywater and Pat Engle in Cazenove.

There will be a required meeting for all prospective tutors on Wednesday, October 14, at 7:30 at the Tremont Methodist Church in Boston. Buses will leave Founders Parking Lot at 7:00. Assignments will be made immediately after the meeting.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE  
WELLESLEY 91, MASSACHUSETTS  
23 September 1964

OFFICE OF THE  
DIRECTOR OF RESIDENCE

To the Parents of Sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors:

Most of you, I am sure, are aware of our regulations regarding overnight permissions for upperclass students at Wellesley College. So that you may have these in convenient form, there is enclosed in this letter a reprint of that section of the College Government Handbook which deals with such absence. We feel that you as parents best know your daughter and her degree of maturity and should rightly assume responsibility with her for her overnight absences from the College. The college student of today is inclined to be impatient of regulations which require her parents' permission, feeling that this is an infringement of her own adult rights. We believe, however, that there is still need for your approval of her activities. Some colleges for women have moved to eliminate social regulations, while others hold to the traditional safeguards of chaperonage. Wellesley has endeavored to maintain a middle position, seeking to preserve the unique advantages of a community where young women live together a life which is enriched but not disrupted by association with the wider community.

On the enclosed reprint, you will note the three types of permissions which you may give your daughter. The first is a general permission for trips outside our immediate neighborhood, the Boston area; the second is a limited permission which you may prefer for such trips to a distance; the third relates to the Boston area alone. Without specific permission from home, any student may stay at the following places: one of the College-approved hotels which have special chaperoned floors for college women, at the women's dormitories of other colleges, or at the homes of parents of other Wellesley students. In order to stay at any other place, she needs your written permission. We do not approve of unchaperoned hotels, rooming houses, or apartments, and we request that you adhere to the College's standards in this regard.

You will find the permission forms enclosed. If you wish to use any of these for your daughter, they are to be sent directly to her Head of House.

Your wishes for your daughter are of great importance to us. Please feel free to consult with me at any time regarding our social regulations.

Shaun M. Finney  
Mrs. Ann Tenney  
Director of Residence

Sample of the letter concerning overnight permissions sent to parents of Sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors. See editorial on page two.

## 66 Groans From Grumpy Grape

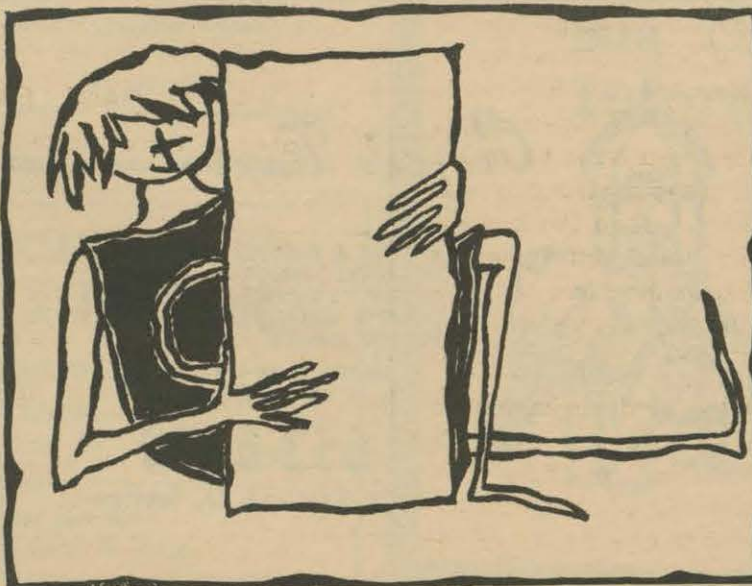
by Jane McHale '66

Squooosh, squooosh, squooosh . . . Across the tennis court plopped a plump grape in tennis shoes wailing, "O me, o my, I'm late for a date and they won't wait. Oh how sour the day has gone. In wind, under pressure, I search but never do I find." Very mystified by a tennis-playing grape, I invited him to tea but he had wait-on and was late for this beloved nightly rite. Yet, I couldn't refrain from asking what he was looking for and why he was late.

"Alas, I spend too long in the fields," he said, "so never do I find love and happiness. All I find are pansies, violets and dried bones. No longer do I go to my life with joy."

I suggested he needed a study break or a vacation from his grape nuthut or a Welche's cocktail party. "One musn't be too intellectual, you know," I said, "and then again, one can't go all native."

"Don't advise me, you devilish, yellow-bellied green grape," he shouted as he picked up his 66 comic books and dried up.



We all  
make  
mistakes...

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# Mississippi Report Continues as St

by Jane Steidemann '65  
Part Two

Note: The names used are false, to prevent "Northern publicity" from endangering further those whom local retaliation has not discouraged.

"I'm not quitting. I'd like to do something more in the Movement," Andrew Johnson, a Negro in Clarksdale, Mississippi, said to me. "I'll take some more people on my place if you need me."

Mr. Johnson had been fired from his city construction job the day after he housed an integrated group of actors from the Free Southern Theatre.

I said, hadn't he also got arrested that day?

He shook his head. "No." He was puzzled, then—"Oh, you mean that ticket I got. I just paid it, so's I don't have to go to court."

A few days later a white man, a plantation owner, pricked by conscience when COFO workers were snubbed at church, spoke hesitantly to me on the phone: "I believe we should meet with you COFO workers, but I've decided that it can't be at our house. It's not that I'm afraid but the police would follow your car, and they would never forget that it was our house you went to."

## Social Conformity

The similarity that unites these two incidents is that these people's actions were not based primarily on fear. Fear doesn't need to come up when social conformity is just as effective. Both men acted out of—what shall I say?—polity, perhaps. Andrew Johnson is not afraid of the police, or of losing another job, if he gets one; he just thinks it's smarter not to go to court. Robert Green, the planter, could, if he wanted, have the courage to stand up to Ben Collins, but he'd rather not risk it for something that's "not his cause."

There is hope for Andrew Johnson; he merely needs to learn that defense in court (in spite of immediate conviction) is a means of challenging

the system. I think there is less hope for Mr. Green; he does not want to challenge the system and will resist change to the end.

## Negroes Challenge System

So it is Negroes who are challenging, and not because of "outside agitators." For fifteen years the Negro community of Clarksdale has been slowly coalescing into genuine though limited resistance under the local NAACP.

Mr. John Elbert is one of the older Negro men who have been part of the change. An intelligent man, with an 8th-grade education, he had long accepted—and even used to his relative advantage—the degrading paternalistic plantation system. He smiles now as he recalls that he used to throw white perch back into the river, because only white folks could have white perch, and Negroes had to take the buffalo fish, cheapest and boniest.

## Degrading Traditions

He does not smile when he mentions other things, like the sexual treatment of some Negro women by some white men, even today, and the fantastically disproportionate danger a Negro man is in if he appears to step out of line in the least.

Mr. Elbert's bitterness is sometimes involuntary, as was his wife's comment when a Negro bishop on TV said the benediction at the Democratic National Convention: "I guess nobody wanted to do it, so they let the Negro."

## Picker To Pay Boss

This family has been able to escape the common scourge of poverty through good luck, will power, and careful planning. Mr. Elbert worked up from cotton picker to "pay boss" where, in season, he earned a lot because he was trustworthy. (The people today who work in the fields chopping cotton earn \$3 a day for a 10-hour day.) When he moved into Clarksdale he worked in the oil mill, still non-unionized, where he earned about half as much as a white man who was learning from him. Saving and planning, he was able to attain modest comfort for his family.

However, when his wife tried to buy a meager beneficial insurance policy, which cost more, she was re-



by Jane Steidemann '65

Lafayette Surny, head of Clarksdale COFO Project, and native of Mississippi, stand before Freedom House.

jected because that policy is not sold to Negroes.

## Poverty

When the family tried to get a low-interest FHA (Federal Housing Authority) loan, the bank would not give it to them; they were finally forced to borrow money by bits from loan companies and they paid 50 or 60 per cent interest.

The Elberts pay to send their children to the local Negro Catholic School, although they themselves are Baptists. The Catholic school is better than the Negro public schools.

Most people in our side of Clarksdale were not so lucky as Mr. Elbert. Our neighborhood was bounded on one side by the river and a dump, on another by the railroad, and it ended near the chemical (called poison) plant, where the odor from the factory was at first nearly unbearable. In home location as in everything else, the Negroes obviously get the left-overs. Few roads are paved, the houses have two or three rooms, yards are tiny and treeless and everything seems worn out.

There are no parks a Negro can go to—only a few dusty and treeless playgrounds. There is a small library, but hardly adequate.

The only effect of the Civil Rights Bill this summer was to integrate the whites' library—but city authorities took out all the seats.

## No Integration

Clarksdale's schools were supposed to be integrated this fall. It was one of the the four school districts in Mississippi that were under Federal Court orders to present a plan for desegregating the schools. The Clarksdale School Board did present a plan: complete re-zoning supposedly on the basis of the "neighborhood" school.

In one neighborhood Negroes would have been assigned to a white school—so the city sold the part where Negroes lived to the county, so they would go to the Negro county school, not affected by the Federal order. A number of whites were districted into previously all-Negro districts, so a private school was set up for them in the white Baptist church.

One of my Freedom School stu-



by Jane Steidemann '65

Freedom House, headquarters for COFO in Clarksdale and gathering place for community children, nearly deserted early Sunday morning.



by Jane Steidemann '65

Baptist chapel where Freedom School was held daily this summer.

dents told me about her high school which is in the county. A year or two ago, when the school needed a bus to send its football team to other schools, the only way to get the funds (apparently) was by sending the students out to earn money picking cotton. On one day each week the 9th grade would take off school and go to the fields, the next day, the 10th grade, and so on, through the two grades of "junior college" that the school contains. This continued throughout the cotton-picking season.

## Evaluation

I would like to make an attempt at evaluation of the project as a whole, not in its specific programs which are individual and uneven, but, rather, a statement about the impact of the summer project. I am speaking from my own experience primarily and my views are not official views, necessarily.

There must be change in the South, in Mississippi and the hard-core areas of the other Deep South states. But the whites resent COFO's "inter-

ference" and may use COFO as another excuse to resist change.

They have said that we are "outside agitators" and that the Negroes did not want us. We answer that a sizable proportion of the population of their state asked us to come and are glad we were there.

Some say they were doing all they could for the Negroes, that we do not understand the situation, that we ought to go home and take care of our own problems.

But in spite of what these whites say, (or what they were trying to do), very little was being done, in fact nothing, to put the "Southern way of life" in line with decency and reason. Out of their desperation, Mississippi Negroes asked for help from Northern whites.

## White's Default

It would be a lot easier if southern whites began to listen to Negro demands and to pave the way for the changes that must come. But due to the white's century-long default of responsibility, Negroes will have to not only make the demands, but fortify them with political and economic power.

The future is bleak for both sides. It seems to me, in general, that the whites do not have any idea how much in earnest the Negroes are; in earnest (he has been successful for so long) but they are not very sympathetic to his plea for "more time."

The COFO project gave Negroes some hope. It did not appreciably raise the percentage of registered Negro voters (still about 7 per cent of the Negroes) or the educational level, but it encouraged them to push on.

Finally, it brought some change. Said a Negro, "For the first time a white and Negro can walk down the street together in Clarksdale. You've accomplished that much."

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# Students Respond to Criticism of State

## Claims Mississippi Reportage Reflects Disturbing Bias

To the Editor:

In Miss Steidemann's article (Part I) on her work with COFO in Mississippi, I am very much aware of a disturbing bias which, it seems to me, is prevalent in most news media in this country today. The press seems to want to use the state of Mississippi as a scapegoat, a means of laying at the door of "local prejudice" a situation which is due to a basic and unfortunate tendency of human nature to mistrust or discriminate against anyone who is different, be he black, red, yellow, or of a different ideology or in some cases, only a different social class.

I would like to cite some examples which I think make unnecessary implications about the racial situation in Mississippi.

First of all, Miss Steidemann's references to the non-accredited Negro schools in the area where she worked seem to me to contain an implication of the low level of education permitted Negroes in Mississippi. I feel that it is rather an indication of a low level of public school education, Negro and white, which exists in many parts of the South (due to insufficient funds for teachers and facilities). I myself attended a non-accredited school for four years, and I do not feel that a non-accredited school necessarily prohibits an individual from obtaining as much education as he wants.

Her juxtaposition of Clarksdale and the county where Emmett Till was murdered, I feel is irrelevant. There is much unfortunate violence occurring all over the country, and yet when someone is murdered in most communities, there is no insinuation that the feelings of the whole surrounding area condoned the crime.

As to the reaction of the white citizens of Clarksdale to the two white girls' living in a Negro home, I don't feel that this is unusual. The situation is not a natural one (at this time), and I think that if the girls had taken residence in a Negro home in a Negro district of any part of the country, it would have aroused similar comment and concern. Admittedly, Negro "ghettos", as some reformers choose to call them, are unfortunate, but they are as prevalent in large Northern cities, and I think the same concern, or an even greater one, would have been expressed, for example, by New Yorkers for white girls who chose to live in Harlem.

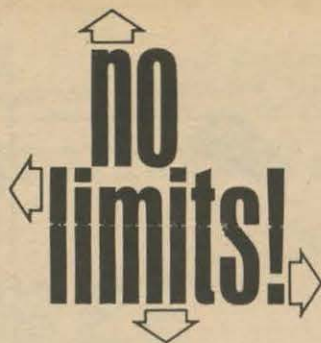
I also believe that the passive hostility of the whites, noted by Miss Steidemann, is quite understandable. It would be hard for Mississippians not to resent the influx of crusaders from other regions who, not having lived in the South, can not fully understand all the factors involved, but who are attracted by the chance to right the wrongs in someone else's back yard, sometimes seeming to ignore the similar situation which exists at home. Some of these civil rights workers go into Mississippi and deliberately create disorder and illegal disturbance, although they have undoubtedly been carefully instructed not to do so. Many, of course, go to try to help individuals to help themselves (as in the case of Miss Steidemann's teaching program.) But they are still minding someone else's business, and many Mississippians feel that it is their right to work out their own problem and that these visitors are an insult

to their ability to do so. One could expect much the same reaction, certainly hostility and possibly even violence, on going into a mountain community and trying to abolish stills. There have also been cases where civil rights workers have gone into Mississippi and decided, having considered the situation in their area, that they were not needed there. However, these events are rarely reported by the news media, although they are quick to report a hostile reception. Moreover, even those workers who go about their jobs peacefully enough, have a tendency to discredit Mississippi as much as possible (as also seems to be the case with Miss Steidemann).

As for the harassments, this is something which I feel sure the people of Mississippi regret, as they do the actions of "Uncle Ben Collins." But they are not responsible for the warped minds which will use such things as racial tension as an outlet. Equal obscenities have been sustained by Wellesley students over the phone, and no one blames the people of Massachusetts.

This letter is not meant to condone the segregationist ideas which exist in much of the country. I would merely like to see people stop making an example of Mississippi, when the same attitudes and problems exist in many parts of the country. I feel that Miss Steidemann decreases the value of her work by casting aspersions on Mississippi, perhaps causing others to condemn the state, instead of helping the United States to work together to accept the Negro into our society.

Sincerely,  
Davy Cool '66



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## Changes Come Without COFO

(For the reader's information, the writers of this letter have examined their subject each from a different perspective. One, a volunteer for the NAACP, spent some time this summer in Jackson, Mississippi working with the Jackson Movement; another moved into the state from Pennsylvania nine years ago; the third is a native of Mississippi.)

To the Editor:

While we do not doubt that most of the horror stories about "Mississippi: The Closed Society" are substantially true, nevertheless we would like to point to some position signs observable in Jackson with respect to the impact of the Civil Rights Movement. To begin, a major consideration and one not often made is that Jackson is not Philadelphia, Hinds County is not Neshoba, and Mayor Thompson is not Sheriff Rainey. That is to say, the county lines in Mississippi (suggestive of a decayed feudal system) can and do distinguish real attitudinal differences on the part of whites toward the issue of civil rights. While the standard measuring rod for these asserted differences is usually the relative power of the Klan vs. the Citizens' Council, a more precise determination is perhaps given by a comparison of the percentage of the Negro population which is registered by county. As of July, 1963, for example, Hinds County led with 13%; several of the other 82 counties had managed through various and sundry techniques to keep the percentage at close to zero.

Significant as such statistics are, they lack much real meaning without a study of the many factors impinging upon them. Looking at the Negro community first, it seems clear that

five years ago the progress of the Jackson Movement toward attaining full civil rights was only slight; since then a series of projects and events have brought about real victories against discrimination. The sit-ins, the Freedom Rides, and the tragic murder in 1963 of NAACP Field Secretary, Medgar Evers, have served as a composite rallying point for the young and the old, the timid and the powerless, to press forward with increased determination. The fact that Negro citizens have welcomed white civil rights workers into their homes in the face of real dangers is indicative of this growing desire to stand up and be counted.

Nor have attitudinal changes been wholly one-sided. While admittedly many white Mississippians have hardened their resistance to the movement (and notably against white Northern invaders) there have been, in Jackson at least, encouraging signs of an opposite trend. To wit: The Chamber of Commerce and the Mayor of Jackson have both urged compliance with the public accommodations section of the new Civil Rights Law, and several Jackson merchants have desegregated their establishments peacefully. While the Citizens' Council has in turn urged boycotts of these "traitors," it is heartening to see this pressure largely ignored. Also with the passage of the law, there has been widespread removal in this city — and throughout the state — of the "White Only" and "Colored Only" signs. Although only a very small step toward the goal of truly public facilities, it does suggest that there are responsible people in the state who accept the validity of federal laws. (This sort of complicit attitude was scarcely if at all detectable during the emotional pitch of the gubernatorial race last summer.)

Similarly, the desegregation of the

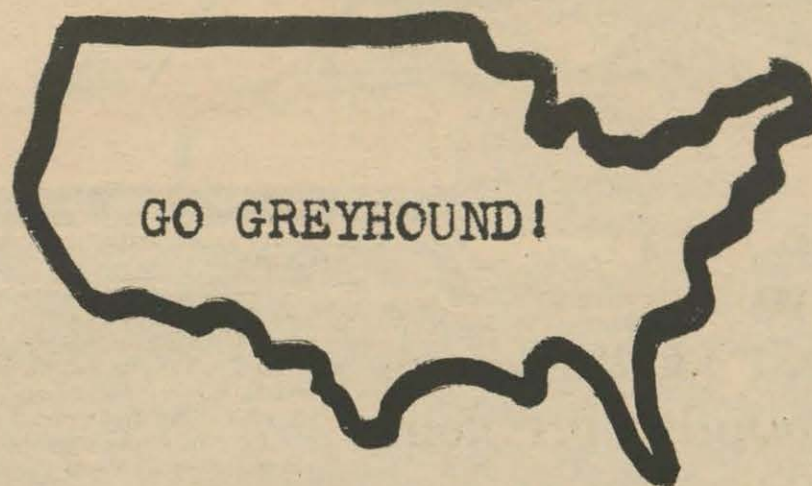
first grades in Jackson was peacefully effected this September — in the face of a vigorous Citizens' Council campaign against the step. This unanticipated success is due in large part to the combined efforts of several Negro educators; an ad hoc white group, Citizens for Public Education; and the Jackson Police force, who succeeded in keeping both press and general public away. There has been meaningful dialogue between the races at the college level too. Students from several schools in the Jackson area have participated in interracial discussions and will probably continue to do so.

On the question of employment opportunities, several firms have already approached the Jackson Movement with new job offers—freely admitting that the 14-month selective buying campaign waged by the Movement has indeed forced them to reconsider their hiring policies.

We wish to stress that these changes have been a long time in coming and were not, as some of us would like to think, a direct result of the massive Mississippi Summer Project. Unfortunately, one might almost be justified in saying that, in some instances, they are coming about despite the COFO effort. This is not to condemn COFO out of hand, by any means, for certainly the triple focus of the Project (voter registration, freedom schools, and community centers) is justified and indeed admirable. It is simply to suggest that there are glimmers of hope for at least some parts of Mississippi—as indeed there are glimmers throughout the country—which have an origin quite independent of the efforts of the well-meaning, capable, and determined summer workers.

Mandy Hawes '65  
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## Chapel Launches "New Look" Building, Miss Clapp Updated

by Karen Kozak '66

The Chapel has a new face this year, both in the external and internal structure. While workmen still are busily shifting and adding bricks to the facade steps, the new officers of Chapel Organization are already trying out the effectiveness of their improvements.

Audrey Soller, '65, president of Chapel O., stressed the continuing purpose of Chapel as providing the campus with a locus for the necessary sense of community. Notably, "community" literature means companionship and fellowship, in matters religious and otherwise. Chapel members have adjusted the program composed of worship, study, and service areas to satisfy the needs and desires of as many students as possible.

### Calendar Changes

Changes in the area of worship include giving Miss Clapp Monday mornings for her weekly talks, allowing seniors who have been active in college organizations to speak on Wednesday mornings, and dedicating Saturday mornings to time for Chapel Sophs and for underclassmen who are sponsored by one of the seven member clubs in Interfaith Forum. Thus Miss Clapp will be able to give a perspective of the coming week and also to encourage participation in projects of special interest at a time when students are still making their weekly plans.

Chapel Organization sees great advantages in giving such seniors an opportunity to express their views and attitudes outside the context of their specific, individual clubs. These views will continue to include not just religious themes, but also other

topics of general interest. Likewise, Saturday mornings will offer different service forms, all presented from a lay point-of-view. Friday will be a "day of diversity," to feature various campus popular and Madrigal singing groups occasionally. These groups may present collections of music, concerning themes as varied as Gregorian chants and southern spirituals.

### Topical Forums

The area of study will concentrate on the Interfaith Forum, October 23, under the supervision of Donna Sims, '65, and Marguerite Orr, '66, and on the Religious Forum, planned by Terry Rothschild, '65, for early February '65. The Interfaith Forum's main speaker will be Dr. Harvey Cox from Andover Newton, who will analyze the current trend of Marxism toward theology. Religious Forum will present Dr. Freund of Harvard, who is a civic law scholar. He will discuss the school prayer issue.

Bunny Morse, '66, Chapel's service chairman, is very enthusiastic about new opportunities for Wellesley students to contribute their time in religiously oriented aid programs. This year, Chapel sponsors bringing emeritus faculty to the dorms for Sunday dinner, thus including them in the community. Girls also plan to read to the blind who live at Perkins Institute in Chestnut Hill. A more forceful program with a drastic, arresting slogan is Chapel's "Help Stamp Out Prostitution." Its purpose is to collect used postage stamps, which can be exchanged for money and sent to poverty-oppressed girls on Formosa.

## Miss Pacaluyko Offers Students First Hand Reaction To Russia

Soviet life became a reality for the students and faculty who attended Miss Pacaluyko's talk on "Impressions of an Exchange Year" in Pendleton Hall, Tuesday evening. Miss Pacaluyko, a professor of Russian at Wellesley, spent last year in Leningrad on a U.S. government exchange.

Miss Pacaluyko chose Leningrad rather than Moscow for both personal and practical reasons. In visiting the Soviet Union three years ago, she was captivated by the beauty and history of Leningrad, the city which figures so prominently in Russian literature. She also discovered at that time that foreigners in Moscow are treated with many special privileges, while in Leningrad life for a foreigner is closer to that of a Soviet citizen.

### No Comforts of Home

Miss Pacaluyko's description of her living conditions brought grimaces to the faces of most of the audience. She lived in a hostel, "a grey brick, box-like building" run by the University in a small double room, which served as bedroom, dining-room and study area. Hot water was available for 8 hours a week from November to April.

Every foreigner had a Soviet roommate "who was there not only to help the foreigner but to keep a watch on him." The watchman of the hostel kept a list of all Soviet citizens who came to visit the foreigners. Yet, Miss Pacaluyko felt that, on the whole, life in the hostel was cheerful and pleasant.

Miss Pacaluyko described aspects

of her stay which were distinctly Russian, such as the inability of the Russians to line up for buses and the vital role that bread plays in Russian life. In contrast, she portrayed what she called "the tragedy of the closed society" with examples of the Russians' hunger for information and of their urge to travel which almost everyone must satisfy within the boundaries of the Soviet Union.

Miss Pacaluyko identified the main

difference between American and Soviet life as the importance of the words "personal" and "private" in the U.S. as compared to the word "collective" in the Soviet Union. She said that the collectivism that has prevailed every sphere of Russian life, while fostering the feeling of responsibility to others, brings with it a tendency to blame one's acts on the collective good and to excuse the individual from obeying his own conscience.

## Robbe-Grillet Talks on Nouveau Roman Rejects Old Concepts of Realism

by Jane Levin '67

Alain Robbe-Grillet, known for his leadership in the "nouveau roman" movement in French literature, rejected traditional concepts of reality in his lecture, "Reality in Fiction," delivered last Thursday night. M. Robbe-Grillet contrasted his own definition of reality with that of other French writers, particularly that of Honore de Balzac, noting the differences between subjective and objective reality.

Robbe-Grillet did not condemn Balzac. Instead, he explained Balzac's objective reality, that is, his strict adherence to the physical details of the real world as a sincere and valid interpretation of reality, though one not appropriate in the modern world.

The reality of today, he explains is not the same reality as that of Balzac nor is our idea of reality the same. Robbe-Grillet indicated that

new concepts of chemistry, physics and mathematics have destroyed our confidence in the reality of the outside world and have made us consider the possibility of reality existing in something other than the physical "exterior" world.

### Subjective Reality

Although the function of art at one time thought to be the recreation of objective reality, Robbe-Grillet believes that subjective reality has now stolen the spotlight. What is subjective reality? Subjective reality is to Robbe-Grillet, man's selecting from physical reality what he wishes to select. The focus, then, is rather on the individual's perception of what he sees than on the actual physical object. Consequently, the hotel portrayed in Robbe-Grillet's film *Last Year at Marienbad* retains the unusual characteristics which caught the attention of the narrator instead of the characteristics which would normally be attributed to a hotel.

Having defined subjective reality in general terms, Robbe-Grillet proceeded to challenge critics who refer to his "distortion of reality" with considerable scepticism and dismay. Reality, he explained, is always distorted by the "passions" and emotions of the observer but reality only exists because there is this observer and so reality is necessarily distorted.

### Invention and Imagination

Two factors are implicit in the notion of subjective reality according to Robbe-Grillet. The first of these, invention, is necessary for life itself for "to live is to invent the world as we would like it rather than accept it as it is. Invention, he explained, must by definition destroy as well as construct, tearing down the absolute perception of objective reality but establishing another sort of reality to replace it.

Robbe-Grillet claimed imagination or the creative function as the real subject of his novels and films. For the inventor (and the observer or narrator is the inventor) imagination is the only reality. All his stories, Robbe-Grillet reminded his audience, are related by a narrator whose vision is unusually distorted because of some particular strong emotion and this distortion allows the imagination increased freedom.

### Implicit Contradiction

Robbe-Grillet pointed out the contradiction implicit in his subject, "Reality in Fiction." Not only does the concept of reality oppose the concept of fiction in traditional terminology but merely the attempt to define an absolute concept of reality seems contrary to the French writer's notion of continual change in definitions.

Robbe-Grillet rejected traditional ideas of reality while also rejecting the popular use of psychological analysis. He explained that in his books he takes great care to give precise details and to repeat scenes many time changing only the most minute detail each time. Consequently, without using traditional or customary terms of psychological analysis, Robbe-Grillet informs his readers that a change has taken place in the thinking of the narrator. The narrators in all his works, he said, are disturbed by some psychological problem, but rather than define the psychological phenomenon in itself he chose to portray it as it affected the reality of the narrator.

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## Touch of the Poet . .

(Continued from page Two)

deep and true, of that the audience is assured. Yet he does, after all, fit into her cherished ambition to rise from her humble station. Which aspect of her personality will hold sway is an unanswered question.

In her father's words, she is "a common, greedy, scheming, cunning peasant girl . . ." and these aspects of her personality are certainly prominent. Yet surely she has revealed the warmth and depth of feeling of a noble character. Jane Alexander plays Sara convincingly and endearingly. Her vivacity and heartfelt impetuosity are as compelling as her naive and frank expressions of affection.

### Magnificent Minors

Minor characters include assorted comrades, colleagues, and hangers-on, all of whom are played with magnificent spirit. Of these, George Mitchell plays Jamie Cregan, Con's ex-comrade-in-arms, with especial excellence. The presence of these characters adds immediacy and humor to a play with remarkable little action. Virtually the whole plot is presented through conversation and reminiscence; it is a tribute to both author and actors that is so consistently alive. Lights, sets, and costumes are all simply and realistically accomplished, displaying excellent craftsmanship and unerring taste.

Tension between the characters culminates in the final act, at which time Sara takes her Father's advice on how to secure her marriage to Harford, and is transported with love. Melody finally accepts his reality, in a magnificent scene of agonizing self-recognition, and destroys or renounces all of his formerly cherished symbols of gentility — his lordly mein, his uniform, his hatred for Andrew Jackson, and his thoroughbred mare. In a mixture of fear, horror, and disgust, Sara realizes that her pride for her Father was in his pride, her affection for him in his suffering for that pride.

The import of the play lies in the revealing and interpreting of the personalities. It is reflective and introspective. In this endeavor, it strikes deep chords of awareness and memory, chords whose overtones are fully resonant only when played by a group as talented and as cohesive as that at the Charles.



Alla Rakha, left, and Ravi Shankar.

## Indian Music To Come to Campus: Features Sitarist Ravi Shankar

by Elaine Jong '66

The Mayling Soong Foundation of Wellesley College will bring to campus India's virtuoso sitarist and composer, Ravi Shankar, for a concert of Indian music on Wednesday, October 14, at 7:45 p.m. in Jewett auditorium. Pandit Shankar will be accompanied by Alla Rakha on the tabla with Nodu Mullick on the tamboura.

Indian music's history is so ancient that its origins disappear in the mists of myth and legend. The interplay between plucked strings and double drums of Indian music results in rhythms more elaborate than the Western listener is accustomed to hearing, and in exotic "pure tones."

### Indian Instruments

The sitar is a fretted and stringed instrument, usually with seven main strings, five of steel and two of brass. The resonator at one end is fig-shaped and there is a hollow gourd at the other end. Some sitars, like the one Pandit Shankar performs with, are furnished with a large number of sympathetic understrings

(17-19) which vibrate when the principal strings are played. Pandit Shankar is noted for his technique of bringing out more overtones and undertones on the instrument by stroking these sympathetic strings, while playing the principal strings.

The tabla is a double drum which supplies support and a kind of sustaining beat to the performance of sitar. The tamboura provides a hypnotic drone to the total performance, with a sound that resembles the drone of bag-pipes.

Pandit Shankar has performed and has been acclaimed all over the world. A composer as well as a performer, his musical scores for films, among which are "Pather Panchali," "Aparajito," and "The World of Apu," have all won awards on their own. Pandit Shankar has been chosen India's cultural representative to many other countries in projects of cultural exchange. He is considered India's leading "Man-of-Music" a favorite classical musician as well as a TV and recording artist.

## Durant's Folios, First Editions Enhance Libe-going This Week

by Carolyn Hope Magid '67

Visitors to the college library from now until October 18 will find on display a group of rare and valuable books from the collection given to the college by its founder, Henry Fowle Durant.

Highlights of the display include the first edition of Chaucer's *Collected Works*, a Shakespeare *Fourth Folio*, a 1794 *Folio* of Milton containing a group of portraits of the author. Displayed in the Rare Book Room are a document with the wax seal of Queen Elizabeth I, for which Mr. Durant paid \$12.50, a document dated 996 A.D. and signed by Otto III, for which he paid \$50.00, and a fifteenth century manuscript of illuminated music for the Mass, for which he paid \$60. Other items include various histories, plays, and other works of European and American origins.

### Donor Was Bibliophile

Mr. Durant, an avid book collector, provided Wellesley with its original library of approximately 10,000 volumes and in subsequent years continued his donations. The books in this exhibition have been selected both from Durant's original gift and from those which he contributed later.

Mr. Durant started to collect books during his days at Harvard and continued to do so for the rest of his life. The library he amassed represented his interest in a variety of fields — law, religion, foreign languages and literature. His collection is considered to be an exceptional gentleman's library of that period because it has a considerable number of French, German, and Italian

books as well as a wide variety of books by English and French authors.

### Student Collectors Encouraged

One reason for the display of rare books from the Durant Collection at this time is to stimulate student interest in collecting books. Also directed at encouraging such interest is the Junior Library Prize, which has been awarded annually since 1925 to the junior whose personal library displays the greatest interest in the careful collection of books.

The Durant Collection, which is housed in display cases on the main floor of the Library as well as in and around the Rare Book Room, will be replaced on October 18 by an exhibition of Dante editions in manuscript and print from the Fourteenth to the Twentieth Centuries, in preparation for the Dante Symposium on October 20-21. Planning and selection of books for display is done by Miss Hannah D. French, Research Librarian.

## Print Rental . . .

(Continued from page One)

fee per year for each picture. The profit, a maximum of \$150, was to be spent buying additional pictures.

The Wellesley collection contains serigraphs, etchings, woodcuts, aquatints by modern American, European, and Japanese artists. Outstanding in our collection are lithographs and posters by Matisse, Miro, Picasso, and Rouault. Also there are several prints by a former Wellesley instructor, Mr. Sidney Hurwitz.



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Preparations for entrance to the "wide, wide world" takes a lot of time and thought. Seniors should make plans early by attending the approaching Placement Office Meetings.

Monday, October 12 . . . Scholarships, Fellowships, Graduate Study . . . 4:40 in Recreation Building Lounge. Speakers will be Miss Theresa G. Frisch, Dean of Students and Mrs. Joan Fiss Bishop.

Tuesday, October 13 . . . Information for Job Hunting . . . 7:15 in Billings . . . Speakers will be representatives from the business world. To plan adequately, the Placement Office requests seniors to return immediately the sign-up sheets they have already received.

Monday, October 19 . . . Teaching and MAT Programs . . . 4:40 in the Recreation Building Lounge. Speaker will be Mrs. Joan Fiss Bishop.

## Glenn Gould . . .

(Continued from page Three)  
"passing shelter," after which Schoenberg entered a period of both reconciliation and revolution. He returned to writing some tonal music, using the tone-row to derive triads instead of dissonances.

On the other hand, Schoenberg also wrote more atonal music. He was not the "relentless propagandist" he is sometimes called, and he did not intend to "shock for the sake of shocking." A year before his death in 1951, he said "May I hope that in another fifty years you may know who I am," but he also said, "I wonder sometimes who I am."

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## Young Dems Meet Candidates; Will Meet Need for Volunteers

Candidates and party workers abounded at the first meeting of the year for Wellesley College Young Democrats to urge the students to work for the Democratic party this fall.

Speaking to a record crowd of about 125 students were Mrs. Benson Snyder, head of the Wellesley Democratic Town Committee, Edward Procter, candidate for the Massachusetts General Court (House) from the town of Wellesley, and Alexander Byron, candidate from the 12th district, Cape Cod, for the House of Representatives.

#### Volunteers Needed

Campaign headquarters in Boston for the Johnson-Humphrey ticket seem to be operating with overconfidence, but Mrs. Snyder assured the group of the need for college students to help the national ticket in Wellesley.

The town committee has its headquarters in Wellesley Hills Square, and will be working on the precinct-to-precinct level, ringing doorbells through Oct. 15. Volunteers are needed for this doorbell ringing and also to help at the headquarters on election day. Those interested in such work can contact Rochelle Holland, president of the Young Democrats group.

#### Backing Local Candidate

Another concern of the Wellesley committee is the election of Mr. Procter.

The first Democrat to run for the General Court from Wellesley, Mr. Procter is eager to have students work on his campaign. Until it became a single district this year, Wellesley elected representatives to the General Court along with two other towns.

#### Others Make Requests

Volunteer help was also requested for Lt. Gov. Frank Belotti, Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, Edward Kennedy, candidate for re-election to the U.S. Senate, and other candidates, all of whom have offices in Boston.

The most novel portion of the meeting came from Mr. Byron, who is also interested in volunteer help.

#### Sights Technological Change

In addressing himself to the group, Mr. Byron contends that "this era has seen vast and revolutionary technological changes and people haven't been able to change fast enough."

As a result he mentioned a cultural lag which will increase as the work week shortens, an inevitable consequence of our technological society. Thus he argued the necessity for government "to help guide people through vast educational programs and see that efforts are channelled into the right directions."

#### Reveals Project

When asked what specific government programs he would advocate, Mr. Byron revealed a nine million dollar project which he is heading on Cape Cod. The project for which construction begins this month involves a marina, three legitimate theaters and a convention hotel, the proceeds of which will be channelled into scholarships for a school for creativity also located on the site.

The school will enroll 300 students yearly, accepted on a competitive basis, whose scholarships can be renewed yearly.

#### ARA Assistance Used

The Area Redevelopment Association made 5.6 million dollars available for the project after the local economic committee put up 10% of the total and Mr. Byron provided 5%.

Mr. Byron is opposing the incumbent Hastings Keith in a district which has never gone Democratic. He insists, "I am not a welfare stater."

## Poverty Panel . . .

(Continued from page One)

In this sense, poverty is self-perpetuating since the poor are socialized without the ability to plan ahead, to delay gratification, to desire achievement and education, or to control outward aggression.

In her estimation, "handing out money isn't enough." The poor must be able to identify with middle-class values in order to take advantage of the governmental assistance offered them.

## Weekly Calendar

#### CAMPUS

Thursday, October 8. ID photographs taken at Billings Hall, Senate Room, 7:15 p.m. Fee: \$1.00.

Sunday, October 11. Faculty Concert in Jewett Auditorium at 8:00 p.m. David Barnett, piano; Ruth Posselt, violin; Eugene Lehner, viola; Alfred Zighera, cello.

#### MOVIES

THAT MAN FROM RIO will be playing at the Astor.

ONE POTATO, TWO POTATO continues at the Beacon Hill.

HIGH AND LOW, a Japanese detective story, continues at the Brattle.

TOM JONES will begin October 9 at the Community Playhouse in Wellesley Hills.

8½ and DIVORCE, ITALIAN STYLE are double-featured at the Esquire.

MAFIOSO, an Italian film, will continue at the Exeter.

LOS TARANTOS, a Spanish film, is at the Gary.

THE SILENCE, directed by Ingmar Bergman, and NIGHT MUST FALL, with Albert Finney, are at the Harvard Square.

THE VISIT, starring Ingrid Bergman, continues at the Saxon.

#### THEATER

BAREFOOT IN THE PARK, with Myrna Loy, is being presented at the Colonial and Wilbur Theaters.

A TOUCH OF THE POET, by Eugene O'Neill, is playing at the Charles Street Playhouse.

#### MUSIC

Friday, October 9. The first presentation of the Folklore Concert Series, featuring Pete Seeger, will be presented at the Back Bay Theater (formerly Donnelly Memorial Theater) at 8:30 p.m.

Friday, October 9. Richard Burgin will conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Schubert's Fourth Symphony, Elliot Carter Variations, and Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition." 2:00 p.m.

Friday, October 9. The Society Corelli will perform in the Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, at 8:30 p.m.

Saturday, October 10. The above performance will be repeated at 8:30 p.m.

Saturday, October 10. The Cambridge Weekend for Civil Rights will present Tom Rush, John Hammond, and Taj Mahal in a concert at Rindge Tech Auditorium, corner Irving and Broadway, at 8:00 p.m. for the benefit of Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee.

### Community Playhouse

Wellesley Hills CE 5-0047

Evenings at 7:45

Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2  
Sunday Continuous Beginning  
at 4:45

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### PETE SEEGER

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